Solution for system of n nonlinear functions: Lorenz system Problem

Reference:
Problem taken from Wikipedia

Problem:
The model is a system of three ordinary differential equations now known as the Lorenz equations:
dx/dt=sigma (y-x),
dy/dt =x*(rho -z)-y,
dz/dt=xy-beta*z

The equations relate the properties of a two-dimensional fluid layer uniformly warmed from below and cooled from above. In particular, the equations describe the rate of change of three quantities with respect to time: x is proportional to the rate of convection.
One normally assumes that the parameters sigma ,rho , and beta are positive. Lorenz used the values sigma =10,beta =8/3 and rho =28. The system exhibits chaotic behavior for these (and nearby) values.

Mathematical Formulation:
Let x1, x2, and x3 represent the parameters for Lorenz System, so the nolinear equations are:

- x1 - x2=0
- 2*x1 - x1*x3 - x2=0
- x1*x2 - 3*x3=0

How to use the code:
As the user clicks on the execute button, the console gets displayed.
The user is asked to take the following steps:

- The user is asked for the no. of variable in the equations. In this example it is: **3.**
- Now, User need to enter the intial values of all the variables simultaneously. Here in this case it is:**100(enter) 100(enter) 100.**

  After that it will show the zeros of the non-linear multivariables equations.

About the function:

[x [,v [,info]]]=fsolve(x0,fct [,fjac] [,tol])

x0 :real vector (initial value of function argument).
fct :external (i.e function or list or string).

fjac :external (i.e function or list or string).
tol :real scalar. precision tolerance: termination occurs when the algorithm estimates that the relative error between x and the solution is at most tol. (tol=1.d-10 is the default value).
x : real vector (final value of function argument, estimated zero).
v : real vector (value of function at x).
info:termination indicator